

Entanglement spectroscopy of a driven solid-state qubit and its detector

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We study the asymptotic dynamics of a driven quantum two level system coupled via a quantum detector to the environment. We find multi-photon resonances which are due to the entanglement of the qubit and the detector. Different regimes are studied by employing a perturbative Floquet-Born-Markov approach for the qubit+detector system, as well as non-perturbative real-time path integral schemes for the driven spin-boson system. We find analytical results for the resonances, including the red and the blue sidebands. They agree well with those of exact ab-initio calculations.

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A prominent physical model to study dissipative and decoherence effects in quantum mechanics is the spin-boson model [1]. Currently, we witness its revival since it allows a quantitative description of solid-state quantum bits (qubits) [2]. A more realistic description requires the inclusion of the external control fields as well as the detector. In the spin-boson model, the environment is characterized by a spectral density $J(\omega)$. In its widest used form, $J(\omega)$ is proportional to the frequency ω mimicking the effects of an Ohmic electromagnetic environment. However, if the environment is formed by a quantum detector which itself is damped by Ohmic fluctuations, the simple Ohmic description might become inappropriate. As an example, we focus on a superconducting ring with three Josephson junctions (so termed flux-qubit). It is read out by a dc-SQUID [3, 4, 5] whose plasma resonance at Ω_p gives rise to an effective spectral density $J_{\text{eff}}(\omega)$ for the qubit with a peak at Ω_p [6], cf. Eq. (4) below. Recently, the coherent coupling of a single photon mode and a superconducting charge qubit has also been studied [7]. Until now, the effects of such a structured spectral density on decoherence *and* in presence of a resonant control field have only been studied in [8, 9] within a perturbative approach in J_{eff} . It was shown in [10, 11] for the static case that a perturbative approach breaks down for strong qubit-detector coupling, and when the qubit and detector frequencies are comparable.

In the presence of microwaves, multi-photon resonances are expected to occur when the frequency of the ac-field, or integer multiples of it, match characteristic energy scales of the system [12]. Such multiphoton resonances can be experimentally detected in an ac-driven flux qubit by measuring the asymptotic occupation probabilities of the qubit, as the dc-field is varied [3, 13]. These “conventional” resonances, which have also been theoretically investigated in [14], could be explained in terms of intrinsic transitions in a driven spin-boson system with an unstructured environment.

In this Letter, we investigate the asymptotic dynamics of a quantum two state system (TSS) with a structured

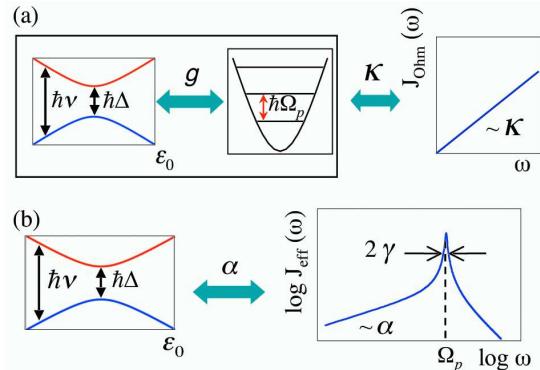


FIG. 1: Schematic picture of the models we use. In (a) the system is a two-level-system (TSS) coupled to a harmonic oscillator with the latter coupled to an Ohmic environment with spectral density $J_{\text{Ohm}}(\omega)$. In (b), the TSS is coupled to an environment with peaked spectral density $J_{\text{eff}}(\omega)$.

environment, simultaneously driven by dc- and ac-fields. We show that a strong coupling between qubit and detector, together with the presence of a control field, yields a non trivial dynamics involving additional resonances in the entangled qubit+detector system. Our results are in agreement with recent experimental findings where such “unconventional” multi-photon transitions have been observed [5]. We evaluate the TSS dynamics in two completely equivalent models, cf. Fig. 1. In model (a), the TSS is coupled to its detector being represented as a single harmonic oscillator (HO) mode with frequency Ω_p with interaction strength g . The HO itself interacts with a set of harmonic oscillators, cf. Fig. 1a. The corresponding Hamiltonian is $H_{QOB}(t) = H_{QO}(t) + H_{OB}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} H_{QO}(t) &= -\frac{\hbar\Delta}{2}\sigma_x - \frac{\hbar\varepsilon(t)}{2}\sigma_z + \hbar g\sigma_z X + \hbar\Omega_p B^\dagger B \\ H_{OB} &= X \sum_k \hbar\nu_k (b_k^\dagger + b_k) + \sum_k \hbar\omega_k b_k^\dagger b_k \\ &\quad + X^2 \sum_k \hbar \frac{\nu_k^2}{\omega_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Here, σ_i are Pauli matrices, $\hbar\Delta$ is the tunnel splitting, and $\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_0 + s \cos(\Omega t)$ describes the time-dependent driving with the static bias ε_0 . For $s = 0$, the level splitting of the isolated TSS is $\hbar\nu = \hbar\sqrt{\varepsilon_0^2 + \Delta^2}$. Moreover, B is the annihilation operator of the localized HO mode, $X = B^\dagger + B$, while b_k denote the bath mode operators. The spectral density of the continuous bath modes is Ohmic with dimensionless damping strength κ , i.e.,

$$J_{\text{Ohm}}(\omega) = \sum_k \nu_k^2 \delta(\omega - \omega_k) = \kappa \omega \frac{\omega_D^2}{\omega^2 + \omega_D^2}, \quad (2)$$

where we have introduced a high-frequency cut-off at ω_D . In this approach, we shall consider the combined TSS + HO as the central quantum system.

In the second model (b), we exploit the exact one-to-one mapping [15] of the Hamiltonian (1) onto that of a driven spin-boson Hamiltonian [12]

$$\begin{aligned} H_{SB}(t) = & -\frac{\hbar\Delta}{2}\sigma_x - \frac{\hbar\varepsilon(t)}{2}\sigma_z \\ & + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_z\hbar\sum_k \tilde{\lambda}_k(\tilde{b}_k^\dagger + \tilde{b}_k) + \sum_k \hbar\tilde{\omega}_k\tilde{b}_k^\dagger\tilde{b}_k, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where \tilde{b}_k is the annihilation operator of the k -th bath mode with frequency $\tilde{\omega}_k$. Following [6], the spectral density has a Lorentzian peak of width $\gamma = 2\pi\kappa\Omega_p$ at the characteristic detector frequency Ω_p . It behaves Ohmically at low frequencies with the dimensionless coupling strength $\alpha = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} J_{\text{eff}}(\omega)/2\omega$ and reads

$$J_{\text{eff}}(\omega) = \sum_k \tilde{\lambda}_k^2 \delta(\omega - \tilde{\omega}_k) = \frac{2\alpha\omega\Omega_p^4}{(\Omega_p^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma\omega)^2}. \quad (4)$$

The relation between g and α follows as $g = \Omega_p\sqrt{\alpha/8\kappa}$. In this model, we associate the detector as part of the qubit environment.

The qubit dynamics is described by the reduced density operator $\rho(t)$ obtained by tracing out all environmental degrees of freedom. We study the population difference $P(t) := \langle \sigma_z \rangle(t) = \text{tr}(\rho(t)\sigma_z)$ in the asymptotic limit, i.e., $P_\infty = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle P(t) \rangle_\Omega$, where the averaging is over one period of the ac-field.

Case of weak damping and low temperatures. For $\kappa \ll 1$ and $k_B T \lesssim \hbar\Delta$, it is convenient to use model (a). The equations of motion for the TSS+HO reduced density matrix are most conveniently derived in the Floquet basis [16]. The Floquet states $|\phi_\alpha(t)\rangle = \sum_n |\phi_\alpha^{(n)}\rangle \exp(in\Omega t)$ corresponding to a periodic Hamiltonian $H(t)$ can be obtained from the eigenvalue equation $\mathcal{H}|\phi_\alpha(t)\rangle = \varepsilon_\alpha|\phi_\alpha(t)\rangle$, with the Floquet Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = H(t) - i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. Upon including dissipative effects to lowest order in κ , a Floquet-Born-Markov master equation is obtained [12, 17]. We average the $2\pi/\Omega$ -periodic coefficients over one period of the driving, assuming that dissipative effects are relevant on much larger timescales.

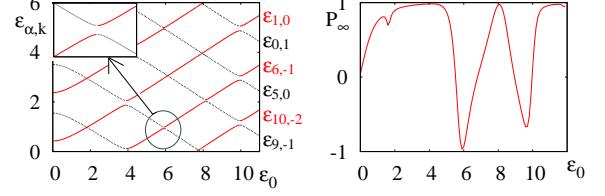


FIG. 2: Left: Quasi-energy spectrum $\varepsilon_{\alpha,k}$ of the driven TSS+HO system vs dc-bias ε_0 (in units of Δ). The quasi-energies are defined up to an integer multiple of $\hbar\Omega$, i.e., $\varepsilon_{\alpha,k} = \varepsilon_\alpha + k\hbar\Omega$. Inset: Zoom of an anti-crossing. Right: P_∞ exhibits sidebands corresponding to quasi-energy level anti-crossings. Parameters are $\Omega = 10\Delta$, $s = 4\Delta$, $g = 0.4\Delta$, $\Omega_p = 4\Delta$, $\kappa = 0.014$ and $k_B T = 0.1\hbar\Delta$.

In the Floquet basis, this yields equations of motions for $\rho_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \langle \phi_\alpha(t)|\rho(t)|\phi_\beta(t) \rangle$ of the form

$$\dot{\rho}_{\alpha\beta}(t) = -\frac{i}{\hbar}(\varepsilon_\alpha - \varepsilon_\beta)\rho_{\alpha\beta}(t) + \sum_{\alpha'\beta'} L_{\alpha\beta,\alpha'\beta'}\rho_{\alpha'\beta'}(t), \quad (5)$$

with the dissipative transition rates

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\alpha\beta,\alpha'\beta'} = & \sum_n (N_{\alpha\alpha',n} + N_{\beta\beta',n}) X_{\alpha\alpha',n} X_{\beta'\beta,-n} \\ & - \delta_{\beta\beta'} \sum_{\beta'',n} N_{\beta''\alpha',n} X_{\alpha\beta'',-n} X_{\beta''\alpha',n} \\ & - \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \sum_{\alpha'',n} N_{\alpha''\beta',n} X_{\beta'\alpha'',-n} X_{\alpha''\beta,n}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here $X_{\alpha\beta,n} = \sum_k \langle \phi_\alpha^{(k)} | X | \phi_\beta^{(k+n)} \rangle$, and $N_{\alpha\beta,n} = N(\varepsilon_\alpha - \varepsilon_\beta + n\hbar\Omega)$ with $N(\varepsilon) = \frac{\kappa\varepsilon}{2\hbar}(\coth(\frac{\varepsilon}{2k_B T}) - 1)$ (assuming $\omega_D \rightarrow \infty$).

Following Ref. [18] we write the Floquet Hamiltonian \mathcal{H}_{QO} in the basis $|a, n\rangle$, with $|a\rangle = |g/e, m\rangle$, g/e being the ground/excited state of the qubit, m the oscillator state, and n the Fourier index. In this basis, \mathcal{H}_{QO} has diagonal elements $\mathcal{H}_{an,an} = \hbar[\mp\nu/2 + m\Omega_p + n\Omega]$, and off-diagonal elements $V_{an,bk} = \langle a | \delta_{n,k} \hbar g X \sigma_z + (\delta_{n,k+1} + \delta_{n+1,k}) \frac{\hbar s}{4} \sigma_z | b \rangle$. The quasi-energy spectrum of \mathcal{H}_{QO} is shown in Fig. 2 as a function of the bias ε_0 . We find avoided level crossings when $E_{an,bm} := \mathcal{H}_{an,an} - \mathcal{H}_{bm,bm} = 0 + O(V^2)$, i.e., $(m \geq 0, -\infty < n < +\infty)$

$$\nu = n\Omega \pm m\Omega_p + O(V^2), \quad n\Omega = m\Omega_p + O(V^2). \quad (7)$$

Associated to the avoided crossings are resonant peaks/dips of P_∞ , see Fig. 2. The resonances at $\nu = n\Omega \pm m\Omega_p$ are known as red/blue sidebands [19].

In the following, we derive an analytical expression for the first blue sideband at $\nu \approx \Omega - \Omega_p$. Other resonances can be evaluated in the same way. We include only one HO level ($m = 0, 1$) which is appropriate because we investigate a resonance between $|g, 0\rangle$ and $|e, 1\rangle$ with $g/\Omega_p \ll 1$. We consider $V_{an,bk}$ as a perturbation,

and use the method of Ref. [19, 20] to obtain an effective Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = e^{iS}\mathcal{H}_{QO}e^{-iS}$, with

$$\begin{aligned} iS_{an,bm} &= \left[\sum_{c,k} \frac{V_{an,ck}V_{ck,bm}}{2E_{bm,an}} \left(\frac{1}{E_{ck,an}} + \frac{1}{E_{ck,bm}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{V_{an,bm}}{E_{an,bm}} \right] \text{ for } |E_{an,bm}| \neq |\nu + \Omega_p - \Omega|, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

and $iS_{an,bm} = 0$ for $|E_{an,bm}| = |\nu + \Omega_p - \Omega|$. The block-diagonal \mathcal{H}_{eff} has the same eigenvalues as \mathcal{H}_{QO} with quasi-degenerate eigenvalues $\varepsilon_{1,2}$ in one block. With $c_{1/3} = \frac{g^2}{\nu^2} \left(\frac{-\varepsilon_0^2}{\Omega_p} \mp \frac{\Delta^2}{\nu \pm \Omega_p} \right) \mp \frac{\Delta^2 s^2}{8(\nu^2 - \Omega^2)\nu}$ and $\delta = \nu - \Omega + \Omega_p - 2c_1$ the quasi-energies up to second order in V read

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{1/2} &= -\hbar\nu/2 + \hbar\delta/2 (1 \mp \sqrt{1 + \Delta_1^2/\delta^2}) + \hbar c_1, \\ \varepsilon_3 &= -\hbar\nu/2 + \hbar\Omega_p - \hbar c_3, \quad \varepsilon_4 = \hbar\nu/2 + \hbar c_3. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The eigenvalue splitting at the level crossing, $\delta = 0$, is

$$\hbar\Delta_1 = \frac{\hbar\Delta\varepsilon_0 gs [\Omega^2 + \Omega_p^2 + \nu(-\Omega + \Omega_p)]}{4\nu(\Omega - \nu)\Omega\Omega_p(\nu + \Omega_p)}. \quad (10)$$

The Floquet states are, with $\tan\theta = 2|\Delta_1|/\delta$, $B^+(x) = \cos(x)$ and $B^-(x) = \sin(x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi_{1/2}\rangle &= e^{-iS}[B^\mp(\theta/2)e^{-i\Omega t}|e, 1\rangle \pm B^\pm(\theta/2)|g, 0\rangle], \\ |\phi_3\rangle &= e^{-iS}|g, 1\rangle, \quad |\phi_4\rangle = e^{-iS}|e, 0\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

With this, we can calculate the rates in Eq. (6) up to second order in V . It holds, $L_{1122} = L_{2211} = L_{3344} = L_{4433} = 0$. To find the stationary state of Eq. (5), we assume that $\rho_{\alpha\beta}(\infty) = 0$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$, except for ρ_{12} and ρ_{21} (secular approximation). This is valid if $\varepsilon_\alpha - \varepsilon_\beta \gg L_{\alpha\beta, \alpha'\beta'}$, which is true for non-quasi-degenerate eigenvalues because $\kappa \ll 1$. We find at resonance

$$P_\infty = -\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\nu} \tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\Omega_p}{2k_B T}\right) + O(V^2), \quad (12)$$

implying a complete inversion of population at low temperatures. Far enough off-resonance, we can assume that $\rho_{12}(\infty) = \rho_{21}(\infty) = 0$ and $\sin(\theta/2) \simeq \theta/2$. We presume $k_B T \ll \hbar\Omega_p, \hbar\Omega, \hbar\nu$ (which allows to set $N(\hbar\Omega_p) = N(\hbar\Omega) = N(\hbar\nu) = 0$) and find the major result

$$\begin{aligned} P_\infty &= \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\nu} \frac{L_{1144} - L_{4411}}{L_{1144} + L_{4411}} + O(V^2) \\ &\simeq \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\nu} \left(1 - \frac{2\Delta_1^2\nu^2(\nu^2 - \Omega_p^2)^2}{\Delta_1^2\nu^2(\nu^2 - \Omega_p^2)^2 + 4\Delta^2 g^2 \Omega_p^2 \delta^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Because the oscillator can give its energy directly to the environment, the decay from $|e/g, 1\rangle$ to $|e/g, 0\rangle$ is much faster than the other processes and does not play a role in Eq. (13). Hence, P_∞ is determined by the ratio of two rates: $L_{4411} \sim \sin^2(\theta) \sim s^2 g^2$ which describes the

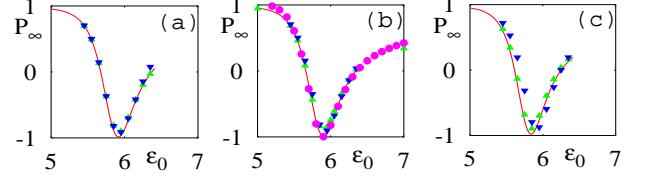


FIG. 3: First blue sideband P_∞ vs ε_0 (in units of Δ) at $\nu = \Omega - \Omega_p$. The solid lines are the analytical prediction (13) for (a) $g = 0.05\Delta$, (b) $g = 0.2\Delta$, (c) $g = 0.4\Delta$. The triangles are the results of a Floquet-Bloch-Redfield simulation, cf. Eq. (5), with one (upward triangles) and two (downward triangles) HO levels taken into account. The circles in (b) are the results from a QUAPI simulation with six HO levels. We choose $s = 2\Delta$, $\Omega = 10\Delta$, $\Omega_p = 4\Delta$, $\kappa = 0.014$, $k_B T = 0.1\hbar\Delta$.

timescale of driving induced transitions from $|g, 0\rangle$ to $|e, 0\rangle$, and $L_{1144} \sim g^2$ for the qubit decay from $|e, 0\rangle$ to $|g, 0\rangle$ via the oscillator. Since both scale as g^2 we find for this particular resonance that P_∞ is independent of g . Fig. 3 shows the results of Eq. (13) and different numerical results, including those of an ab-initio real-time QUAPI [21] calculation. A good agreement, even near resonance, is found. A similar analysis yields $P_\infty = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\nu} \tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\Omega_p}{2k_B T}\right) + O(V^2)$ for the first red sideband at $\nu = \Omega + \Omega_p$, which is very close to thermal equilibrium for low T . For $\nu = \Omega$ only the oscillator is excited and thermal equilibrium $P_\infty = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\nu} \tanh\left(\frac{\hbar\nu}{2k_B T}\right)$ is recovered.

Case of strong damping and/or high temperatures. In the complementary regime of large environmental coupling and/or high temperatures it is convenient to employ model (b), and is appropriate to treat the system dynamics within the noninteracting-blip approximation (NIBA) [1]. The NIBA is non-perturbative in the coupling α but perturbative in the tunneling splitting Δ . Within the NIBA, and for large driving frequencies $\Omega > \Delta$, one finds $P_\infty = k_0^-/k_0^+$ [12], where

$$k_0^\pm = \Delta^2 \int_0^\infty d\tau h^\pm(\tau) B^\pm(\varepsilon_0\tau) J_0\left(\frac{2s}{\Omega} \sin\frac{\Omega\tau}{2}\right). \quad (14)$$

The influence of the dc- and ac-field is in the terms $B^\pm(x)$, and in the Bessel function J_0 , respectively. Dissipative effects are captured by $h^\pm(t) = e^{-Q'(t)} B^\pm(Q''(t))$, where $Q'(t)$ and $Q''(t)$ are the real and imaginary parts of the bath correlation function [12]. For the peaked spectral density Eq. (4) one finds

$$\begin{aligned} Q'(t) &= Q'_1(t) - e^{-\Gamma t}[Y_1 \cos(\bar{\Omega}_p t) + Y_2 \sin(\bar{\Omega}_p t)] \\ Q''(t) &= A_1 - e^{-\Gamma t}[A_1 \cos(\bar{\Omega}_p t) + A_2 \sin(\bar{\Omega}_p t)]. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Here, $\beta = \hbar/k_B T$, $\Gamma = \pi\kappa\Omega_p$, $\bar{\Omega}_p^2 = \Omega_p^2 - \Gamma^2$ and

$$\begin{aligned} Q'_1(t) &= Y_1 + \pi\alpha\Omega_p^2 \left[\frac{\sinh(\beta\bar{\Omega}_p)t}{2C\bar{\Omega}_p} + \frac{\sin(\beta\Gamma)t}{2C\Gamma} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{4\Omega_p^2}{\beta} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\nu_n}[e^{-\nu_n t} - 1] + t}{(\Omega_p^2 + \nu_n^2)^2 - 4\Gamma^2\nu_n^2} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

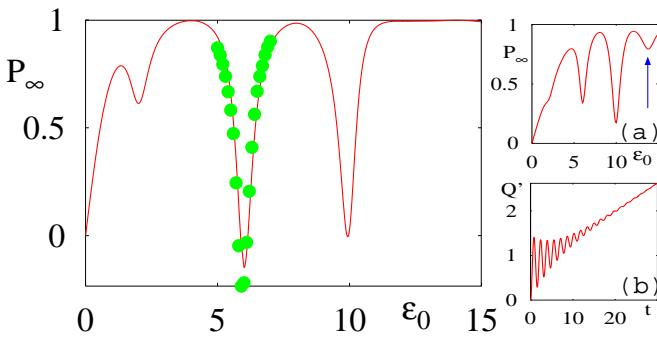


FIG. 4: P_∞ vs ε_0 (in units of Δ). The solid line is the NIBA prediction, while the circles are from a QUAPI simulation with 6 HO levels ($g = 3\Delta$, $s = 4\Delta$, $\Omega = 10\Delta$, $\kappa = 0.014$, $k_B T = 0.5\hbar\Delta$, $\Omega_p = 4\Delta$). Inset (a): NIBA result for $k_B T = 2\hbar\Delta$. The arrows indicates the first red sideband at $\nu = \Omega + \Omega_p$. Inset (b): $Q'(t)$ vs t shows damped oscillations.

where $\nu_n = 2\pi n/\beta$. Moreover, $C = \cosh(\beta\bar{\Omega}_p) - \cos(\beta\Gamma)$, $CY_{1/2} = \mp A_{2/1} \sinh \beta\bar{\Omega}_p - A_{1/2} \sin \beta\Gamma$, $A_2 = \alpha\pi(\Gamma^2 - \bar{\Omega}_p^2)/2\Gamma\bar{\Omega}_p$, $A_1 = \pi\alpha$. So, Q' and Q'' display damped oscillations (cf. Fig. 4) not present for a pure Ohmic spectrum. It is the interplay between these oscillations and the driving field which induces the extra resonances in P_∞ . In the regime $\Gamma/\Omega_p \ll 1$, the term $\exp(-\Gamma t)$ in Eq. (16) varies slowly on the time-scale of the oscillations. We expand Q' and Q'' as well as the Bessel function J_0 entering (14) using Bessel function identities and find the important result

$$k_0^\pm = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta^2 \int_0^\infty dt e^{-Q'_1(t)} f_{mn}^\pm(t), \quad (17)$$

where $\varepsilon_{mn} = \varepsilon_0 - m\bar{\Omega}_p - n\Omega$, and

$$f_{mn}^\pm(t) = \frac{\text{Re}}{\text{Im}} [c_{mn}^\pm(t) \cos(\varepsilon_{mn}t) \pm c_{mn}^\mp(t) \sin(\varepsilon_{mn}t)], \\ c_{mn}^\pm = J_n^2 \left(\frac{s}{\Omega} \right) J_m(e^{-\Gamma t}\omega_1) B^\pm(m\phi)(-i)^m e^{-iA_1}. \quad (18)$$

Here is $\omega_1 = \sqrt{(A_1 - iY_1)^2 + (A_2 - iY_2)^2}$, and $\tan \phi = -(A_2 - iY_2)/(A_1 - iY_1)$. Thus, from Eq. (18) we expect resonances when $\varepsilon_{nm} = 0$. Without driving we always find that around $\varepsilon_0 = m\bar{\Omega}_p$ it holds $P_\infty \approx \tanh(m\beta\Omega_p/2)$, since $\lim_{\Gamma/\Omega_p \rightarrow 0} \tan(m\phi) = i \tanh(m\beta\Omega_p/2)$ (for not too large T , i.e., $\cos(\beta\Gamma) \ll \cosh(\beta\Omega_p)$). Hence, P_∞ acquires its NIBA thermal equilibrium value, and driving is needed to see resonances. For “conventional” resonances at $\varepsilon_0 = n\Omega$ we find $P_\infty \approx 0$, as predicted for unstructured environments [14, 22]. Finally, for $\varepsilon_0 = n\Omega \pm m\bar{\Omega}_p$, we recover $P_\infty \approx \pm \tanh(m\beta\Omega_p/2)$, as also was found within the Floquet-Born-Markov approach, cf. (12). Results of a numerical evaluation of P_∞ are shown in Fig. 4, using the NIBA result (18), as well as the exact ab-initio real-time QUAPI method [21]. In the numerical evaluation,

we could not reach the parameter regime $\Gamma/\Omega_p \ll 1$, but still clear resonance dips are observed at $\varepsilon_0 = \Omega$, $\varepsilon_0 = \Omega - \Omega_p$ and $\varepsilon_0 = \Omega - 2\Omega_p$. For $k_B T \sim \hbar\Omega_p$, we also find the first red sideband at $\varepsilon_0 = \Omega + \Omega_p$, see inset.

In conclusion we evaluated the asymptotic population of a driven TSS in a structured environment. We have derived analytic expressions for the shape of the resonances for both weak and strong damping. We show that the coupling of the TSS and the detector is revealed in the occurrence of characteristic multi-photon resonances, also reported in recent experiments [5], in the asymptotic population of the TSS. A complete population inversion is predicted for the blue-sidebands transitions, while values close to equilibrium are found for the red-sidebands.

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